TOTAL FORCE CONCEPT: Reserve Forces

Based on DoD Directive 1215.6

Reservists May Now Serve With Civil Defense Units

Army and Air Force Reservists, both male and female, can now serve as Civil Defense Mobilization Designees (CDMOBDES) with training and duty at local or State civil defense agencies or regional offices of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

The program, which began July 1, was announced jointly by Major General J. Milnor Roberts, Chief of Army Reserve; Major General Homer I. Lewis,

(See CIVIL DEFENSE, Page 2)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 12, No. 10 **July 13, 1972**

WHITE HOUSE MINORITY CONTRACT SIGNING. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew (seated center) expounds upon the importance of three minority entrepreneur firms' contracts, totaling almost $9 million for KP services at three Army posts, which he signed June 22 in the Executive Offices in Washington. Principals attending the affair included: (seated left to right) Dr. Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President; Wiley S. Messick, Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Atlanta, Ga.; the Vice President; Major General W. M. Vann, Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Va.; and Thomas S. Kleppe, Administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C. Standing (left to right) are: Cecil Hawkins, President, Technical Services Enterprises, Inc., Dunn, N.C.; Sherman Balgdon, President, Best Services, Inc., Columbus, Ga.; and Clearance Pharo, President, Allied Industrial Services, Inc., Kingston, N.C. Others shown in the photo were not identified. (Official White House Photo)

CIVIL DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 1)

Chief of Air Force Reserve; and John E. Davis, Director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (formerly Office of Civil Defense).

The Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard are also considering such a program.

Main Objective

The main objective is to strengthen the emergency capability of civil governments—local, State and Federal—by augmenting their civil defense agency staffs with trained Reserve MOBDES personnel. And, they will serve as specialists on the civilian staffs of the civil defense agencies.

The primary benefits for Reservists include:

—The opportunity of earning the required point credit for a satisfactory retirement year (minimum of 24 training sessions required for points only);

—Training and duty stations within daily commuting distance from their homes;

—The opportunity to take correspondence courses during the year from the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA) Staff College at Battle Creek, Mich.;

—An annual 12-day training period with pay, spent either on-the-job at their duty stations or as resident students at the DCPA Staff College, with travel and subsistence paid; and,

—On active duty in a wartime mobilization period in the specific jobs for which they have been trained.

In a peacetime disaster period, a CDMOBDES could be asked by the civil defense director to volunteer for active duty in his civil defense job and, if he serves, he would be paid for such duty.

The Civil Defense Reserve MOBDES program is based on DoD Directive 1215.6, dated June 12, 1971.

Grades E-6 Through Colonel

The directive authorizes the Secretaries of the Military Departments to permit selected personnel in grades E-6 through colonel of the Individual Ready Reserve to serve as Mobilization Designees.

MOBDES DISCUSSIONS. At a Pentagon conference, John E. Davis (right), Director of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, talks over important points of the new Reserve Mobilization Designee program with Major General J. Milnor Roberts, Chief, U.S. Army Reserve.

(Official U.S. Army Photo)

The Army Reserve has authorized 600 CDMOBDES spaces for Fiscal Year 1973 and these have been allocated to local, State and Federal civil defense organizations. The Air Force authorized 2,932 spaces for FY 73 on May 5 and is now working out organizational structure and space allocations.

In the various civil defense agencies, the MOBDES personnel will be trained to serve mainly as:

—Instructors in emergency operations, fallout shelter analysis and design, fallout shelter management, radiological monitoring, and other subjects; and

—Specialists in civil defense planning, operations, communications, intelligence, transportation, supply, engineering (especially shelter analysis and design), industrial civil defense, public information, and other fields.

Military Job Skills

Accordingly, the civil defense agencies are especially interested in Reservists possessing military job skills (Army Military Occupational Specialties and Air Force Specialty Codes) in classifications such as: Operations and Training Staff Officers; Transportation and Logistics Officers; Disaster Preparedness Officers; Communications and Electronics Staff Officers; Engineering Officers; Nuclear Specialists; Administrative Specialists; and Welfare Officers.

It is anticipated that about 70 per cent of the accepted CDMOBDES personnel will be attached to local civil defense agencies, and the remainder to State agencies and DCPA Regional offices. About 40 States have indicated their intention to participate in the FY 73 program by detailing MOBDES personnel to State or local agencies.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

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ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE: Doctors Draft

Secretary Laird Announces

No Medical Professionals To Be Drafted in 1972

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird announced May 26 that he has no plans to ask the Selective Service to draft physicians, dentists, veterinarians, or optometrists in calendar year 1972.

The basis of Mr. Laird's decision underscores his faith in the recommendations made by his top health expert, Richard S. Wilbur, M.D., Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment). Dr. Wilbur and the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy and Air Force have concluded they will meet requirements for medical and allied specialists through other procurement programs.

The plan not to use the "Doctor Draft" in 1972 results from a number of factors. For example, it includes the willingness of recent graduates voluntarily to accept a tour of active duty; the available number of prior physician-graduates committed to service through the Berry Plan (a program under which physicians have their service obligations deferred while they complete specialty training); and actions by the Secretaries of the Military Departments and their Surgeons General to improve the utilization of critical health personnel.

STUDYING UNDER SCRUTINY. Staff Sergeant Joseph F. Bryan, a recent graduate of the first-phase of the Air Force's Physicians Assistant course at Sheppard AFB, Texas, uses a clinical instrument to "test" Sergeant Susan Dillard. Captain (Dr.) Henry J. Caplan, M.D., right, gives close supervision to the examination. (Official U.S. Air Force Photo)

Present Law

The present law for a "Doctor Draft" dates back to the latter part of 1950. Since then, there has been a total of four years when doctors have not been conscripted. These were during 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1970.

The Defense Department has recently taken several actions to improve career-attractiveness for military health personnel. One is a proposal now before Congress called H.R. 2. The bill, which includes other attractive inducements, provides for a student scholarship program for health professionals. Another proposal provides for a special bonus plan for those in health professions in short supply.

Also, the Defense Department has started a new program of training Physicians Assistants in each of the Military Departments. In fact, the Air Force graduated its first class of enlisted men May 30 from a first-phase, year-long academic portion of the Physicians Assistants course at the USAF School of Health Care Sciences at Sheppard AFB, Texas.

The medical specialists are now assigned to various hospitals across the country, continuing a second phase to conclude another year of intensive, on-the-job clinical training before graduating as Physicians Assistants.

Every Four Months

The Air Force will begin new classes of 30 students each at Sheppard every four months until a total of 400 Physicians Assistants are in the pipeline.

In addition, it has a study underway to see what compensatory grades can be awarded to the new medical specialists at the end of their training.

Similar medical training programs are being taken by the Army and Navy Departments.

The Army has had 60 Physicians Assistants in training areas since last February at the U.S. Army Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Theirs is an 18-month program whereby the students will complete 48 weeks of the academic portion of studies next February. They will then go to various Army hospitals in the country to continue six months of clinical training before returning to Ft. Sam

(See ASSISTANTS, Page 7)

INTERNATIONAL POLICY FEATURE

No Change in Traditional Policy

Political Asylum Procedures Detailed

Has there been a recent change in the United States' policy on political asylum?

New guidance: On Jan. 11, 1972, Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced new detailed procedures for dealing with requests to U.S. officials by foreign nationals for asylum within the territory under U.S. jurisdiction, or aboard a U.S. vessel or aircraft in or over U.S. territorial waters, or on or over the high seas, or by persons within foreign jurisdictions. The new rules supplant interim instructions issued Dec. 2, 1970, and are being disseminated to 75 Government Departments and Agencies, to U.S. Missions and installations overseas, and applicable sections are also being distributed to police authorities in major U.S. cities and all States, as well as to air and shipping lines.

U.S. Policy

The right of asylum is rooted in American history and tradition. There is **no change in this traditional policy** which, since 1945, has permitted more than 1.5 million refugees to settle in the United States. Because of the wide variety of circumstances which may be involved, each request must be dealt with on an individual basis, taking into account humanitarian principles, applicable laws and other factors. For example, a refugee who is a danger to the security of the country in which he is staying, or who, having been convicted of a particularly serious crime, is a danger to the community, may not be accorded asylum.

Categories of Asylum

There are two general categories of asylum:

Political and territorial asylum: This is a request for asylum made within U.S. jurisdiction by a national of another country. Under international law, no State is under obligation to surrender to another State or to expel from its own territory, persons persecuted for political reasons or offenses.

Temporary refuge: This is refuge granted in our Embassies or consular premises in the territory of other States. Such refuge is made possible only because of the "diplomatic inviolability" of such premises, not because of any generally accepted international law of asylum. The United States respects the sovereignty of other States and generally only grants refuge in exceptional cases, e.g., to save a person from mob violence or other serious harm. Such refuge ends when there is satisfactory assurance from the national government that the refugee's safety is assured and that he will be accorded due process of law. Under the new rules, authorization to terminate protection after the above conditions have been met must also be obtained from the State Department.

Procedures

Upon receipt of a request for asylum from a foreign national, or an indication that a request from a foreign national is imminent:

U.S. Government Agencies should immediately notify the Department of State Operations Center, which will refer the request promptly to the appropriate Department offices and will maintain contact with the U.S. Agency involved until the designated action officer in the Department of State assumes charge of the case.

Safe protective custody will be provided to the asylum seeker, and, where indicated, appropriate law enforcement or security authorities will be brought in as early as possible.

Interim measures taken to assure safe custody may include the use of force against attempts at forcible repatriation where means of resistance are available, taking into account the safety of U.S. personnel and using no greater force than necessary to protect the individual.

Inquiries from foreign authorities will be met by the senior official present with the response that the case has been referred to headquarters for instructions.

In cases of requests for asylum made within the territorial United States, **the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)** should be immediately informed by U.S. Government Agencies of all the details known of any asylum request, and arrangement should be made to transfer the case to INS as soon as feasible.

U.S. personnel within foreign jurisdiction, upon receipt of request for United States asylum by any foreign national, should notify immediately the nearest American diplomatic or consular office in the country in which the request is made. The office so notified will immediately forward the information to the Department of State for guidance. Activities should also be coordinated where appropriate by the U.S. Embassy with the representative of the local government and of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees where such a representative is resident. In addition to providing guarantees against forcible repatriation, the UNHCR seeks to secure for refugees legal, political, economic and social rights within asylum countries.

Based on: State Department GIST No. 46 (revised), dated January 1972.
DoD Directive 2000.11, Procedures for Handling Requests for Political Asylum and Temporary Refuge, dated March 2, 1972.

That Third Drink

Commanders Hear Facts About Alcohol Abuse

More than 200 Armed Forces' safety experts were told by National Safety Council President Howard Pyle that "We are a long way from winning the struggle with alcoholism because of the glamour of being a swinger."

The men and women in his audience, representing all branches of the Armed Forces, met at a Symposium on Alcohol, Drugs and Driving held at Bolling Air Force Base under the auspices of the Inter-Service Study Group.

In his keynote address, Mr. Pyle pointed out that the Defense Department has a great stake in solving the problem of drinking and driving since the members of the Armed Forces represent a great pool of highly developed skills.

Great Strides

He said the military services have made great strides in combating the problem, especially in the field of education. "More than one million U.S. Army men have completed the National Safety Council's defensive driving course," Mr. Pyle said, "and almost 500,000 other members of the Armed Forces have gone through the course.

"There are many things worth living for, working for, and dying for—but a third drink is not one of them," the National Safety Council president said in his conclusion.

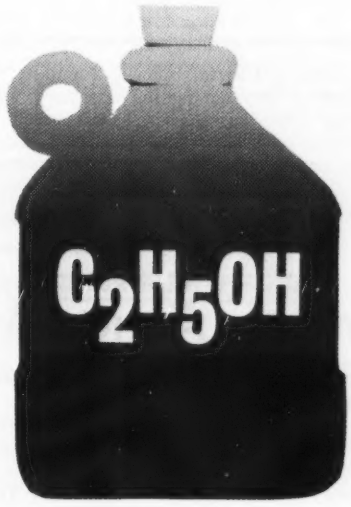
Almost every speaker echoed Mr. Pyle when he said that the "most effective drunk driver solution is to get him off the road."

Douglas W. Toms, Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, a branch of the Department of Transportation, listed a threefold effort—increased law enforcement efforts using the latest alcohol detection devices, a penalty system which would insure that alcoholics are not behind the wheels of vehicles, and a rehabilitation program for those who are alcoholics.

He said, experts now assume "fifty per cent of all accidents are caused by problem drinkers.

"In other words," Toms pointed out to the safety experts, "one out of every 25 cars on the road in the evening hours is controlled by a drunk driver."

Priority programs for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) are identification of alcoholic drivers, research into methods of surviving crashes which do occur, and the development of an experimental safety vehicle which may lead the way to improvements in all the cars made in the United States.



Highway Safety Act

James Wilson, Associate Administrator of Traffic Safety Programs, NHTSA, explained the Highway Safety Act of 1966 and its impact on state safety programs, while another member of the NHTSA staff, Charles Livingston, Director of the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures, pointed out that studies have shown alcohol-related accidents hurt more and cost more.

Continuing with his presentation, Mr. Livingston said that research and records show seven per cent of individuals who are "problem drinkers" cause two-thirds of alcohol-related accidents, while another group—the 15 per cent labelled "heavy social drinkers"—are responsible for nearly all of the remainder of alcohol-related accidents.

One of the Department of Transportation programs underway in various States is known as "ASAP"—Alcohol Safety Action Program. Livingston pointed out that the program has been useful in deterring problem drinkers from driving in the areas where it has been tested.

Alcohol and the Military

Brigadier General John K. Singlaub, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Drug and Alcohol Abuse), briefed the safety experts on the effects that a recently issued Department of Defense directive has had on the problem of alcoholism in the military.

Pointing out that the directive emphasizes prevention, detection and rehabilitation, General Singlaub said that the primary goal is to rehabilitate and return to duty those individuals in the Armed Forces who are problem drinkers or alcoholics.

"It is treatable as an illness, a disease," the general said, "and we realize that the commander and the alcohol abuser both have responsibilities. The individual must recognize his problem and participate in a rehabilitation program; the commander must recognize the signs and symptoms, must establish good, functioning programs, and must accept the recovered alcoholic back into his unit in order to complete the rehabilitation program."

Noting that the Defense effort is not a "temperance movement," General Singlaub nevertheless emphasized that the Armed Forces are "deglamourizing" the use and abuse of alcohol.

ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

With Minority-Group Firms

$8.83 Million KP Services Contracts Signed

The U.S. Army's recruiting program got a real boost along with three east coast civilian minority entrepreneur firms June 22 when Vice President Spiro T. Agnew signed the first prime contracts totaling nearly $9 million for KP services at three Army installations.

Jack W. Askins, Army Small Business and Economic Utilization Policy Advisor to the Secretary of Army said contracts totaling $8,831,649 were signed at the White House for KP services at Fort Bragg and Fort Jackson, both in North Carolina, and Fort Benning, Georgia.

Mr. Askins also noted that several more Army, Navy and Air Force installations throughout the Nation will soon be getting KP services by minority-group firms when current negotiations are completed.

Present plans call for KP service contracts totaling more than $83 million annually will be let in the near future.

Photograph on Page 1

Among Federal officials attending the June 22 contract-signing ceremony were Vice President Agnew, Dr. Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President; Thomas S. Kleppe, Administrator, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C.; Wiley S. Messick, Regional Director, Small Business Administration, Atlanta, Ga.; and Defense Department representatives Mr. Askins, and Major General W. M. Vann, Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Minority firm contracts were awarded to Cecil Hawkins, President, Technical Services Enterprises, Inc., Dunn, N.C.; Sherman Balgdon, President, Best Services, Inc., Columbus, Ga.; and Clearance Pharo, President, Allied Industrial Services, Inc., Kingston, N.C.

DOMESTIC ACTION

For Guard and Reserve Units

Annual DoD Domestic Action Awards Presented

The importance placed upon Domestic Action programs by the Defense Department was underscored by the presence of the many high-ranking military and civilian officials attending the second annual awards ceremonies at the Pentagon in May for nationwide winners of National Guard and Reserves "in supporting community projects and domestic actions."

Such was the gist of a brief address given by Under Secretary of the Air Force John L. McLucas, Acting Chairman of the Defense Department Domestic Action Council.

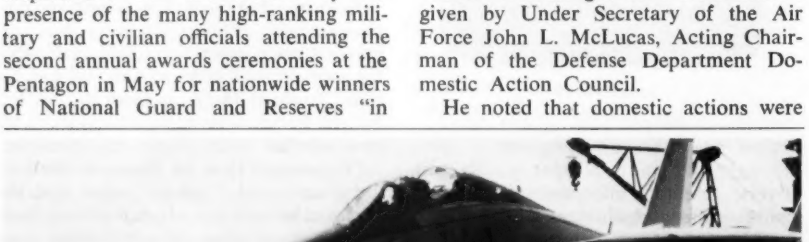
He noted that domestic actions were not something new for members of the National Guard and Reserves; they have been with the Reserve forces since the founding of the organizations.

In referring to the number of awards—seven plaques and 27 citations—being made to a total of 34 units of the Reserve forces, he said that the DoD Domestic Action program "proves that local initiative is the best way to go."

Under Secretary McLucas presented seven plaques as top awards to the:

Army National Guard: 2nd Light Truck Platoon, 2221st Transportation Company, Prescott, Ariz.
U.S. Army Reserve: 5502nd U.S. Army Hospital Augmentation (1,000 beds) Denver, Colo.
U.S. Naval Reserve: Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.
U.S. Marine Corps Reserve: Company B, 6th Engineer Battalion, South Bend, Ind.
Air National Guard: 174th Tactical Fighter Group, Syracuse, N.Y.
Air Force Reserve: 94th Military Airlift Wing, Hanscomb AFB, Bedford, Mass.
U.S. Coast Guard Reserve: Organized Reserve Training Unit for Port eScurity, 08-82571, San Antonio, Texas.

The Domestic Action Award program applies only to Reserve Components. A similar award program for the active force is under consideration.



FIRST TEST LAUNCH. The U.S. Navy's F-14 "Tomcat" supersonic fighter aircraft is launched from the deck of the aircraft carrier USS Forrestal (CVA-59) off the coast of North Carolina. The June 16 launching was the first carrier takeoff test for the Navy's newest jet. Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, told Senators last March that the F-14 weapon system is one of the highest priority items in the Navy budget. The F-14 is the only aircraft within near-term fleet introduction that has the capability to encounter the Soviet "Foxbat" aircraft within acceptable parameters. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)

ASSISTANTS

(Continued from Page 3)

Houston for graduation and new assignments.

Warrant Officer Grades

The Army has approved the grade of warrant officer for its Physicians Assistant graduates—who must agree to give four years of active duty after completing the rigid course.

The Army, too, plans to have 400 Physicians Assistants to aid its doctors. It will do this by putting 120 aspirants a year into training. The second class of its program will begin Aug. 8, with 60 students participating and another 60 will begin studies next February.

Under the U.S. Navy's initial Physicians Assistants training program, nine students have been undergoing a two-year clinical apprenticeship which began last September. Twelve actually started the training, but three were later selected for commissioning in the Navy's Medical Service Corps.

However, an additional 53 students will start training July 1 (1972): 15 under a pilot program at the George Washington University Medical School in Washington, D.C., with the remaining 38 entering the Air Force's program at Sheppard. The Navy plans a total of about 350 Physicians Assistants.

Dental Assistants Program

In another off-shoot of the allied medical training in the Defense Department, the Air Force has initiated a new Dental Assistants program. The program begins July 26, also at the Sheppard AFB Health Care Sciences school. The 26-week course will consist of 82 hours of basic dental science, 224 hours of clinical dentistry, 234 hours of clinical application, and 320 hours of clinical preceptorship.

Dr. Wilbur has expressed the hope that it will be unnecessary for the Department of Defense to rely on conscription of health professionals in the future, except in cases of national emergency. And, officials indicated, if all of the plans bear fruit that have been made to offset a need for drafting doctors, the picture of the Defense Department's health care program might begin to look quite rosy.

LABORATORY TECHNIQUES. Learning how to conduct chemical analysis in a modern laboratory is required of all Physician's Assistant course students. (Official U.S. Air Force Photo)

Packard Chair Dedicated By USC

A David Packard Chair in Electrical Engineering has been established at the University of Southern California, honoring the former Deputy Secretary of Defense for both his work in government and in private industry as a pioneer in electronic instrumentation.

DAVID PACKARD

Making the announcement, USC President John H. Hubbard said, "The David Packard Chair is dedicated to excellence in Electronic Engineering . . . particularly those technical areas in which continuing research promises to maintain this Nation's world leadership in advanced electronic instrumentation."

University officials said the professor to occupy the chair will be an eminent faculty member who has made major contributions in the field of electronic instrumentation.

SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS: CHAMPUS Medical Program

Toward Fewer Intermediaries

CHAMPUS Under DoD

Effective July 1, the responsibility for administering the CHAMPUS program will come directly under the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment).

In making the announcement, Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, the Health and Environment Assistant Secretary of Defense (ASD(H&E)), said that the organizational change will remove intermediate offices and permit the Director of the office for CHAMPUS to report directly to him.

'It doesn't represent any change in benefits," Dr. Wilbur said, and added that "now we hope that people entitled to benefits will have a little better knowledge of them."

CHAMPUS—the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services — has its U.S. headquarters (OCHAMPUS) in Denver, Colo. Dr. Wilbur indicated that it will remain at that location.

As in the past, the Department of the Army will provide facilities and certain other support for CHAMPUS at the Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver. Health care costs, including fiscal agent fees, will continue to be prorated among the Uniformed Services.

Since Army personnel currently constitute the full OCHAMPUS military authorization, equal Service representation will be accomplished through attrition. As Army members are transferred, their spaces will be filled by military personnel provided equally by the remaining Military Departments.

Management functions currently performed by the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, will be redistributed between the ASD(H&E) and OCHAMPUS.

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

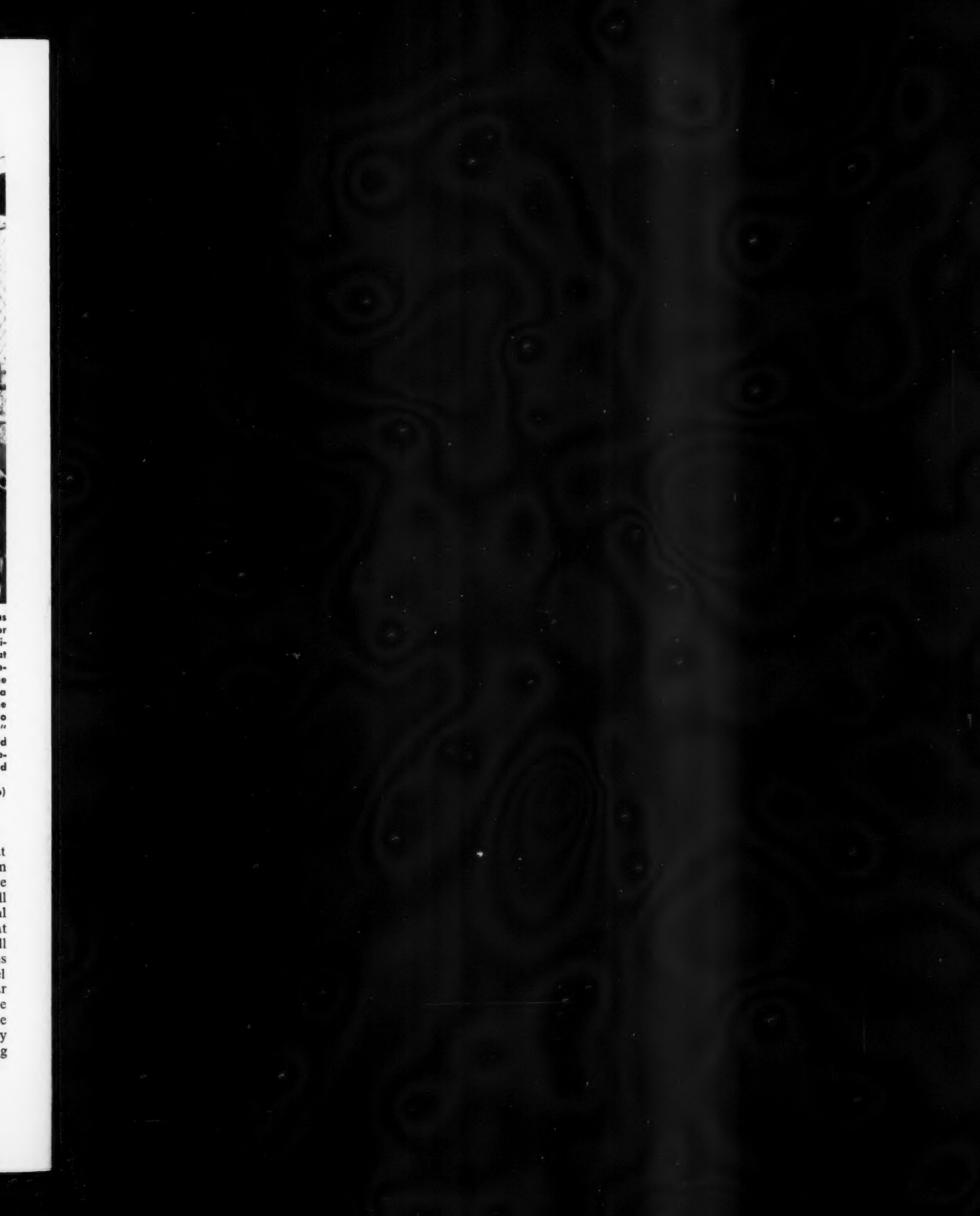
DOMESTIC ACTION. With the temperatures −23° and the wind at 12 knots gusting to 16, seventy-two men parachuted to the polar ice cap recently to make a simulated rescue of "survivors aboard a downed commercial airliner." "Ace Band Polar Cap II" was an exercise involving the Army's Arctic Ranger paratroopers from Ft. Richardson, Alaska. The drop was made from two C-130 Hercules from the 17th Tactical Airlift Squadron at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. Five Elmendorf H-3 helicopters of the 5040th Helicopter Squadron hovered nearby in the event of an injury or emergency during the jump. During early March, C-130 Hercules prepositioned 13,000 gallons of aircraft fuel at Bettles, 175 miles northwest of Fairbanks. The fuel was used by limited-range U. S. Army, Alaska helicopters during the operation. The exercise enabled Alaskan military units to gain experience in arctic rescue techniques.

ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE. "Palace Flicks" is an innovative, film-projected communications media designed to get the personnel word to the individual Air Force person, improve Consolidated Base Personnel Office (CBPO) service, reduce workload and save time on standard counseling briefings. Among subjects covered by the film-cartridge, rear-screen system are: imbalanced military job specialists, airman flying volunteer programs, senior NCO assignments, overseas returnee counseling, officer career development monitoring, superior performance proficiency pay, officer career objective statements, how to fill in an AF form 90, and professional military education. Eventually the Palace Flicks library will have 74 film cartridges on personnel programs, actions and procedures. Most cartridges are from five to ten minutes in length. Objective of the films is to provide individual airmen and officers with quick and accurate authoritative answers to personnel questions.

DOMESTIC ACTION. American television viewers were able to see some fantastic motion picture coverage of a "lost tribe" of Tasadays in the rain forests of South Cotabato in the Philippines recently, thanks to the Rescue Branch of the 1600th Support Group (SG) at Clark Air Force Base in the island republic. Through coordination with the 13th Air Force Joint Rescue Center, personnel from the 1600th SG were able to respond to the request for assistance from a stranded expedition that included retired Air Force Brigadier General Charles A. Lindbergh, a number of anthropologists, and a National Broadcasting Company television crew.

RESEARCH. The Navy is training sea lions to recover objects from the ocean's floor at depths down to 500 feet. The experiments are being conducted in Hawaii at the Naval Underseas Research and Development Center. The approach is the attachment of homing devices that sea lions can hear to objects "lost" on the ocean floor. The sea scientists are also acting as consultants on a 'floating city" concept, a 40- or 50-acre deck that would float exhibits off Honolulu during the proposed 1977-78 Hawaii Bicentennial and Marine Science Exposition.
(Official U.S. Navy Photo)

RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING. A radar that can "see" beneath the ground is under study by the Navy. Called ESP, short for Electromagnetic Subsurface Profiling, the radar generates sound waves by a special wave-launching device and pulsed into the ground. Reflections of the sound waves back to the surface produce a continuous profile of the subsurface area and reveal various objects of different materials. The technique has been used to locate buried objects in permafrost in the frozen north. It has also been used successfully to locate tunnels.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING. The Air Force announced March 29 that it will establish a Senior Noncommissioned Officer Academy for personnel in its top two enlisted grades, including Senior Master Sergeant selectees. The first nine-week session will begin early next year. Full scale operations will begin in Spring 1973, with five classes each year expected to graduate a total of 1,200 students. Operated by Air Universiy, the school will be set up at Gunter AFB, Ala., until permanent facilities are obtained at nearby Maxwell AFB. Mission of the school is to prepare selected senior NCOs for positions of greater responsibility. The curriculum will be directed toward top-level leadership and management role in an all-volunteer environment. Particular emphasis will be placed on each NCO's ability to understand, communicate with and management of younger airmen who make up the majority of the enlisted force. Individuals designated to attend the school will be selected by a central board. Detail of the selection and eligibility criteria are now being developed at USAF Headquarters.

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